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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

A WORTHY CANDIDATE.

The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following neat compliment paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania the day following his nomination. It said:

The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted *without personal aspersions*, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious sign of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a stop put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators.—*Pittsburgh Post, June 28th, 1867.*

The *Post*, in referring to the above, on the 29th of August, was pleased to say:

"We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams' private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic."

MR. STEVENS ON CONSERVATISM.

Thad. Stevens is out in another letter. In view of the present state of affairs, he attaches no little responsibility to the conservative Senators who combined to defeat a bill which he had reported and passed in the House, and which contained a provision prohibiting the removal of any of the District Commanders without the consent of the Senate. He says:

"Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting; else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation, or perhaps they had a desire to be gravely conservative and magnanimous. These ideas seemed to control the action of some half a dozen Senators, who preferred trusting the President. A few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity, have become so saturated with what they are pleased to call *conservatism* (*whose meaning I confess I am unable to understand*) that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776, and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government capable now to be peacefully converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by a direct and palpable attack upon its framework as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence. Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat whose welding fires, near a century ago and at present, are fusing the principles of freedom and reducing despotism to a cinder, will gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thurst his sword into it without affecting its temper.

I have said above that I did not know the meaning of *Conservatism*. I have since seen the report of a speech, said to have been made by an Ohio Senator, at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported and is to be considered as a definition of that doctrine, then it to me is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

IN MICHIGAN there is a large and prosperous community of colored people who fled from slavery some years ago and established a home for themselves in the free north. They now number about two thousand souls. They have fully demonstrated what colored people can do and shadow the condition of the masses of freedmen a few years hence. Many of them own good farms, they have three good churches, they support good schools, and some of their young people are seeking an education in higher seminaries and colleges. During the war the settlement furnished a full proportion of soldiers for the army of the Republic.

SOME industrious and over-zealous politicians, who seem to parta ke of the idea that Chicago rules national politics, has had circulated very extensively a document in which sixteen reasons are given why General Grant should be nominated for President by the Republican party. The most important reasons assigned are that Grant could not make an inaugural speech, and that "he claims to have no knowledge of politics."

THE pecuniary aid of New York city has been invoked to relieve the suffering of the citizens of Galveston, who are now undergoing the terrible infliction of the yellow fever. The disease is not expected to abate till the middle or end of November, and the noble Howard Association of that city is already crippled for want of funds to alleviate suffering, and is forced to appeal to the North for assistance.

MR. J. A. HILL, of the Leavenworth (Kansas,) *Conservative*, a daily paper of large circulation and influence, is at present in our city, soliciting advertising patronage from our merchants and manufacturers. The *Conservative* is an admirable advertising medium through which to reach the western trade, and we trust Mr. Hill will meet with liberal encouragement.

THE reported assassination of Lopez, the betrayer of Maximilian, is contradicted. He is said to be alive at Vera Cruz. He will doubtless derive but little pleasure in perusing the notices of his death and commentaries thereon. A traitor is despised the world over.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

GEN. SHERIDAN RELIEVED.

President's Order Executed.

THE "DIFFERENCES" BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The General's Powers Under the Reconstruction Law.

FERNANDO WOOD IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1867.

The following was issued to-day from the headquarters of the army:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1867.

General Order No. 81.

First, The following orders have been received from the President:

Executive Mansion, Washington, August 26, 1867. SIR: In consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the health of Major Gen. G. H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Dassault's dispatch of the 24th instant, my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Maj Gen. Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by act of Congress, passed March 23, 1867, and to the Military Department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, La., and assume the command to which he is hereby assigned. He will, when relieved, wait the faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of Military Departments.

Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his command to the senior officer in rank next to himself, and proceed, leaving without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he will relieve Major General Hancock of the command of the Department of Missouri.

Major General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON,
To U. S. Grant, Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

Second, in compliance with the foregoing instructions of the President, the United States, Major General P. H. Sheridan will, on the receipt of this order, turn over his command to Brevet Major General Charles Griffin, the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major General Hancock, in command of the Department of Missouri.

Third, On being relieved by Major General Sheridan, Major General Hancock may proceed without delay to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assume command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Fourth, Major General Geo. H. Thomas will continue in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

By command of
GENERAL GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The *Intelligencer* of to-day feels authorized to state that the reports of any personal differences between the President and Gen. Grant are unfounded; but that paper is not correct in announcing, in the same connection, that "whatever may be their respective views as to matters of detail, there is no conflict between them as to the terms and basis of each." Contrary to this it is known there is a very decided difference of views on legal questions affecting their respective powers and duties under the Reconstruction acts.

A special from Washington to the New York *Post* states that after a careful investigation it is generally agreed among the friends of Gen. Grant that the supplemental reconstruction act confines his authority over District Commanders solely to approval or disapproval of their acts in removing rebel officials, and does not extend to all the acts of the said commanders, such as postponing elections, changing registration, &c. This is regarded as a great omission by Congress and was not understood by Gen. Grant when Gen. Thomas was directed by him to continue in force every order of Gen. Sheridan's.

Fernando Wood had a long interview with the President to-day.

CABINET MATTERS.

The Situation Between Gen. Grant and the President.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF GENERAL HOWARD, OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Interview Between Gen. Grant and Mr. Langston.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1867.

CABINET MATTERS—GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Specials to the New York papers concerning the situation at Washington, contain additional speculations concerning the issue between the President and Gen. Grant.

The *Times'* special says the political situation on Wednesday night was calmer than for several days previous. General Grant had not refused to obey orders, notwithstanding the positive statement to that effect telegraphed on Tuesday. His last letter to the President was of no avail. In it General Grant earnestly urged Mr. Johnson to modify the order, and even went so far as to state his own opinion that persistence on the part of the President in his present course would bring innumerable evils upon himself and on his administration. He visited the President Wednesday morning and learned again that his suggestions and wishes would be overruled, and was positively insisted upon the order as it stands, and General Grant had nothing to do but obey. Whatever instructions General Grant may deem necessary, will follow hereafter in a separate order. Section second of the appropriation act compels all orders to go first through his headquarters, but does not give the power to refuse to transmit orders which he may disapprove.

The supplementary reconstruction act, passed in July last, which everybody supposes gives General Grant precisely the same powers as are possessed by the military commanders, is strangely deficient in that very essential. It gives General Grant the power to approve or disapprove all removals, appointments, and assignments of persons to or from office. He can himself remove the Governor of Mississippi, if he chooses, but if he should, then refuses to order the Boards of Registration in Louisiana to be re-opened for ninety days, Gen. Grant is powerless to prevent it. Gen. Hancock, on his own responsibility, shall choose to postpone indefinitely or otherwise the election ordered by General Sheridan. General Grant has not even power to disapprove his action.

It has transpired that President Johnson intended some time since to assign Gen. Rosseau to the command of the Department at Washington, vice Canby, ordered to relieve Sickles, but was persuaded by General Grant to abandon the project, although he expressed a desire to retain Rosseau near his person, and as yet no one has been assigned as Canby's successor. Gen. Rosseau is yet in New York, having unfortunately missed the last steamer, and he may yet be assigned to this command.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND GEN. HOWARD

On Wednesday Mr. Langston, the colored lawyer, called upon Gen. Grant, at his office in the War Department, and stated to him the substance of his interview with the President, and then asked Gen. Grant's opinion as to the propriety of *his* accepting the office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The latter replied that he thought, under the circumstances, it was unadvisable for him, in every respect, to accept the office. He thought if General Howard could be removed, Mr. Langston could not hope to give greater satisfaction in the bureau. General Grant further said that he was fully satisfied that General Howard had done his best, and that he had committed no act which would not bear rigid scrutiny; but if he (General Grant) were to resign as Secretary of War, and Mr. Langston should be appointed to the position, he would aid him to the extent of his ability. General Grant, in conclusion, had nothing had been said to him about General Howard's removal, but if it were accomplished, he thought, for the reason already stated, that it would be inexpedient and of no practical benefit to the colored race for Mr. Langston to accept it under existing circumstances.

Mr. Langston said to General Grant: "I now ask that you will do everything that you can to keep General Howard at the head of the Bureau, for the good of my people and for the *friendship* which I have for him. I am fully satisfied General Howard has administered the affairs of the Bureau in the most conscientious manner, and looking only to the good of the colored people and the government. I cannot therefore consent to take this position. And further, I desire to say I will not accept it, believing it to be offered to effect the removal of General Howard and to embarrass the interests of my race."

SECRETARY SEWARD.

The *Tribune's* special says: Seward's friends declare he will resign within a week.

Railroad Office Robbed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company was entered by burglars last night. They blew the safe open, and carried off $1,300.

The Scaffold at Philadelphia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—Geo E. Winemore was executed to-day, for the murder of Mrs. Magilton. He made a speech protesting innocence.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

What Emboldened Johnson—His Exasperation—Why Grant Took the War Office—A Plan Forshadowed—One Feature of the Attack—The Next Developments.

Sherman, Fessenden, Wilson, Edmunds, Trumbull, Conkling and Grimes had scouted the idea of impeachment. The same Senators had twice voted against intermediate sessions of Congress, although Grant and Stanton twice appeared among their desks in open session, and assured them all that the President was bent on mischief. General Grant went so far as to assert that if the power to remove District Commanders was left with Mr. Johnson, he would not fail to use it, and by all means at his disposal, seek to make the Congressional plan of reconstruction a nullity. Mr. Trumbull can affirm that General Grant thus argued to Senators, before he and others voted to give Mr. Johnson the power. "Impeachment is a farce," was the language which the combined tones of these men sent to the listening ears of the President. He heard the same from Wilson, Woodbridge, Churchill, Banks, Spaulding, and Bingham in the House. Chief Justice Chase busied himself to overthrow the impeachment movement. And, incredible as it may appear, he based the argument not on its right or wrong, but on the ground that who would be made President. To Gen. Butler, whose feelings towards Gen. Grant are known, Mr. Chase said: "Why do you favor the impeachment, when, if successful, you it must certainly make Grant President?" And to others, still others, *ad hominum* arguments.

The President heard it all and was content, and bided his time. "You dare not impeach the President," shouted Sam. Randall in the House, through the ears of all Mr. Johnson's friends repeated it in his ears, until both he and they believed it. And when Congress adjourned, though finally hampered, he felt that the field lay open and clear before him.

DETERMINATION, DISAPPOINTMENT, HESITATION.

These three words represent what has followed with the President. The defiant tone in which the country has responded, has greatly disappointed him. He has found that those Congressmen who were able to keep their way open to the White House, are powerless to control the opinions of the people. He saw that the mere threat to remove Stanton gave the impeachment party a power they could not wield. Information of the threat made it irresistible. Yet he was prepared, and did not stop. He had hoped to put one more firebrand among the way of reconstruction, which, while exciting the people beyond the power of his conservative friends in the Senate and District Commanders, would be so construed as to receive and discharge them. To these are to be added certain charges of corruption.

In the same manner a report, or paper, from some quarter within the pale of the Presidential inquisition, is soon to be fulminated against Congress. It will be so construed the nation, say Mr. Johnson's friends, though little else is definitely known concerning its character. It may, perhaps, be judged by a single specification, which already contains. This sets forth that the fund of $2,500 placed by Congress in the hands of Gen. Howard to relieve the suffering poor of this District, much of it was appropriated by the General or his agents. The manner of accomplishing this is charged to be, that where an order for $1,000 dollars, in provisions was given upon the store where they were purchased, that not over half the amount was given to them, the other half being divided among the dealer and the Bureau.

This and the other specifications which the forthcoming document will contain, are furnished in part by the secessionists of the city. They will excite laughter also, as much weight as the first Binckley failure.

THE NEXT DEVELOPMENTS.

A breaking up of the Cabinet is expected by many. If it takes place it will be because the President and those conspiring with him do not feel that, as now constituted, it can be depended upon for executing the sentiment measures. Those of the President's friends who see that the hope of being able to use Congress is fully balled, feel intimate that he will be soon forced out of the war office by having a choice presented between issuing orders that he does not approve or resigning. In case he still continues to remain, another appointment is probable.

A number of reports such as indicated will doubtless appear. Mr. Binckley being nearly ready to lead off with a second one of his Pickwickian compilations.

Though the Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Johnson has twelve weeks in which he is free to work his will, except as Grant and his military colleagues can curb him within legal bounds. Whether they succeed in this depends upon the manner in which they exercise the power conferred upon them by Congress.—*Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

Buffalo Competing for the Oil Trade.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The commercial element of Buffalo have long watched the diversion of the oil trade to Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other points with a jealous eye, and have finally decided upon attempting a revolution in the transportation of Petroleum, which shall take it from the termini of the Erie Canal, the point of handling and trans-shipment. The Buffalo *Express* says it is clearly understood now, that this commodity can be carried from that point to the New York market by Canal, at a much cheaper rate than by cars. To this end the Canal Board, in the construction of boats with bulkhead compartments, rendered safe from combustion, and easy to be loaded and discharged, that they could be filled at Buffalo, towed to New York, and cargo delivered with great facility in almost any part of the city, for sale.

It further states that the State Line Railroad is negotiating—if the arrangement is not already completed—for the purchase of a tract of land on Buffalo Creek, where tankage will be promptly provided for one hundred thousand barrels. The tanks are to be constructed and filled at the head of under lease by individual capital. The depot will be conveniently located on the banks of the creek, and will be so constructed as to receive and discharge from the boats or cars, with great facility and expedition. On this same territory, also, there will be an extensive coal depot, at which coal will be received from cars and be delivered into boats and vessels with expedition and cheapness.

While canal navigation is slower than by rail, it is much safer and cheaper, so far as this commodity is concerned. Oil can be transported by canal, in such boats as we have alluded to, for from 50c to $1 per barrel, including the expense of handling. The consummation of the undertaking will give an immense carrying trade to the Cross Cut Railroad, which is already monopolizing the passenger traffic from the oil regions in that direction. While Erie was fast asleep over the Union and Titusville Railroad, she was quietly switched off upon a side track and wakes to find her city of rival pocketing the spoils of a direct and expeditious communication with the oil regions.

The *Express* says:

The Lake Shore Road, from Buffalo city to Erie, is in excellent condition. The heavy masonry and filling, except at Silver Creek, is already complete, and the track in the most perfect order. A recent trip over it has enabled us, not only to appreciate its excellent management, but to observe the effect which the Cross Cut Road has upon its traffic. We were surprised at the number of passengers already passing over the Cross Cut. The up train from Buffalo was largely depleted, and on our return, the down train found more than one car load at Erocton, awaiting passage east. Already the roads from the oil regions, centering at Erie, find occasion to complain of a falling off in their traffic, and if this occurs now, what have we a right to expect when the route is well known to the traveling public and its advantages are more widely understood.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

SERIOUS RIOT IN MONTREAL.

Candidates for Parliament Mobbed.

TROOPS CALLED OUT AND THE MOB CHARGED UPON.

Over Thirty Casualties Reported.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, August 29, 1867.

A nomination for members of Parliament was made to-day. McGee was hooted and prevented from speaking. Cartier's friends raised a riot at another place, and Lancelot, Liberal, had to be guarded home by the police. Three men are dangerously beaten and several others injured.

LATER.—The riot in the eastern part of the city was more serious than at first reported. Troops were called out and the cavalry charged upon the mob. Two squadrons had to guard the candidates on their way home. The casualties were severe and the number injured over thirty; but none are reported fatal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1867.

COURT MARTIAL DETAILED—CHARGE AGAINST GEN. CUSTAR.

The following officers have been detailed for a General Court Martial, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, September 18th, for the trial of Brevet Major General Custar and others: Brevet Major General Hoffman, Brevet Major General Davidson, Brevet Major General Grierson, Brevet Brigadier General Morgan, Brevet Brigadier General Collaciar, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel English, Brevet Major Asbury, and Brevet Major Lyford; Captain Robert Chandler, Judge Advocate.

The charge against General Custar is leaving his post after Sheridan's retirement.

GEN. CANBY'S SUCCESSOR.

Brevet Major General H. B. Emery has been ordered to relieve General Canby, in command of the Department of Washington.

AGRICULTURAL.

J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, has gone upon a tour of observation to the North west, to revise and complete the list of statistical observations in that region, to perfect the present system of collecting agricultural statistics, and represent the Department in the autumn Fairs of the North western States.

DEATH OF AN EX-POST OFFICER.

William A. Bradley, formerly Mayor and Postmaster here, died at Round Top, Pa., yesterday, aged seventy-three years.

LAND PATENT ISSUED.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has issued a patent to the Iowa Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, embracing 25,186 acres of Desmoines River Valley, land, which Company having paid up in full three of their bonds in consideration.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs from the 19th to the 24th inst. were three million seven hundred thousand dollars.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

The Charleston *Courier* of Wednesday says the Albany (Ga.,) *News* was suspended by Gen. Pope, on the general charge of disloyalty.

MEXICO—TRAITOR LOPEZ NOT DEAD—MARQUEZ NOT CAPTURED.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 19th inst. state Lopez was still alive and Marquez not captured. The trial of Ohanan was progressing.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Summit Tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad Nearly Completed—Track Laying on the Eastern Slope—Visit of Gen. Grant to Omaha—Views of the President Discussed—The President Denounced—The Question of Impeachment Discussed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The summit tunnel of the Central Pacific Railroad, sixteen hundred and fifty-eight feet long, is now open from end to end, through solid granite. The track on the eastern slope of the mountains is being laid rapidly.

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to examine the Sailor Boarding-house master, and report tomorrow.

The Union journals discuss the issue between the General branch of the President, sustaining Grant. The *Bulletin* calls the course of the President suicidal. At a public meeting last night the President's policy was strongly denounced.

The overland mail yesterday brought New York letters of the 19th instant.

Gold closed in New York are selling at one and a half per cent. Gold bars, $8.80. Legal Tenders unchanged.

The steamer Sacramento arrived last evening from Portland, with $140,000 in treasure.

Letters from Victoria represent a strong undercurrent of feeling in favor of annexation to the United States. The *Bulletin* of this city says the choice is between annexation and the ruin of the colony.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Union Pacific Railway Earnings—Suit to Recover an Railway Bonds—Suicide of an Attempted Murderess.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—The net earnings of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern branch, in July, were $85,000. The amount of business done for the Government was $54,000. Gross earnings, $140,000. The length of the road operated is two hundred and thirty-five miles.

Judge Alley, of New York, has brought suit in the United Circuit Court here, to compel the City of Hannibal, Missouri, to pay $130,000 of bonds issued for the benefit of the Pike county, Illinois, railroad, from a point opposite Hannibal to Naples, on the Illinois river, which was abandoned a long time ago.

A young German girl, named Louisa Miller, attempted to kill a former lover last night, failing in which she shot and killed herself.

FROM MEXICO.

Order for the Arrest of Priests—Dinner to the American Minister.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—The steamship Pasano arrived from Matamoras last night with Mexican dates to the 21st, but little new.

The *Ranchero* publishes a copy of the order of Berriasobal to the Chief of Police, to cause the arrest of all priests attempting a revolution in the transportation of Petroleum, which shall take it from the terminus of the Erie Canal, the point of handling and trans-shipment. The Buffalo *Express* says it is clearly understood now, that this commodity can be carried from that point to the New York market by Canal, at a much cheaper rate than by cars. To this end the Canal Board, in the construction of boats with bulkhead compartments, rendered safe from combustion, and easy to be loaded and discharged, that they could be filled at Buffalo, towed to New York, and cargo delivered with great facility in almost any part of the city, for sale.

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FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, August 29.—Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admiralty and War Office for the expedition to Abyssinia to save the English captives. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to transport troops.

GERMANY.

COURTESY TO MINISTER BANCROFT.

BERLIN, August 29.—The new American Minister to Berlin, Hon. George Bancroft, has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian Court. Yesterday, by invitation of the King, he accompanied Count Bismarck to the Royal residence at Potsdam, where he was received with unusual attentions, and had an interview of over three hours duration with the King and the Prime Minister. In the evening Bancroft dined with the King, who afterwards took him back to Berlin in the Royal coach.

FRANCE.

APPREHENSIONS OF WAR.

PARIS, August 29.—The *Moniteur* says the recent conference of Emperors at Salzburg is a new pledge of peace for Europe. Much uneasiness prevails on the Bourse in consequence of the apprehensions of war, and Rentes are declining.

TURKEY.

THE CRETANS NOT SUBDUED.

Advices from Athens state that the Cretan insurgents still hold out in the mountains, and denounce as false the reports of Omar Pasha's success in subduing the rebellion.

ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—The steamship Queen, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 29.—The steamship Teutonia, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, August 29.—*Evening.*—Five-Twenties, 78¾.

LONDON, August 29.—*Evening.*—Consols, 94¼; Five-Twenties, 73; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 39¾.

LONDON, August 29.—*Evening.*—The returns of the Bank of England on bullion have increased 48,000 pounds.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed dull at a decline of ¼d on American; Middling Uplands, 10½d; Orleans, 10½d; sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn has declined 3d; closing at 35s 3d for new mixed western. Wheat quiet; at 12s 4d for No. 2 California white; 12s 5d for new Southern; unchanged. Barley, 5s. Peas, 42s 6d. Provisions without change. Cheese, 49s for American. Bacon 43s 6d. Beef 125s. Pork 92s. Lard 57s 6d. Tallow 43s 6d. Petroleum, 2s for spirits, and 1s 10d for refined. London markets are unchanged.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 29, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE.

The frigate Colorado, Admiral Goldsborough, arrived to-day from Europe.

FALL OF BUILDINGS.

The walls of two new six-story buildings, on Twenty-second street, fell this morning. One of the laborers was severely injured.

DAILY PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

The daily prize fight of to-day lasted nearly two hours. One of the contestants, named O'Brien, is in a critical condition.

REVENUE INSPECTORS DEPOSED.

Several internal revenue inspectors were decapitated to-day, by order of retrenchment.

FOR EUROPE.

Laura Keene sailed for Europe in the Java yesterday.

THE EXPRESS SUIT.

The arguments in the case of Waterbury vs. Rosseau, in the Southern States' Express, were concluded to-day. The Judge reserved his decision.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

Advices from Hayti state that another revolution was supposed to be imminent. Dispatches from the English Consulate at Cape Haytien report that fighting had actually commenced, and that Port Au Prince was besieged.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Venezuela to the 9th instant, states that United States Minister Wilson, died at Caracas, July 30th, and that no revolt had been suppressed in the State of Aragua and the ring leader, Vicentete, Brissenho, was captured.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY BURNED.

This evening the rectifying distillery of Solomon Simms, First Avenue, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss on building $10,000; on stock, which is owned by Joseph Sickles, $30,000; said to be fully insured.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED IN A POND.

Albert Berner, aged 5; Edward Berner, of Galesburg, Illinois, and Esther and Harriet Gerber, daughters of Rev. Charles Berber, of Georgetown, Mass., were drowned at Throgg's Neck, on the East River, in a Pettitcoat pond, at the latter place. The bodies were recovered.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE CARLE STEAMER.

A telegram from Punta Rosa, of the 27th says that the Carle was commenced paying out the cable to Key West, when it was discovered that two men had died of yellow fever and two others were dying. In paying the cable, and running out to sea until the epidemic had abated, was under consideration.

A Riot Anticipated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, August 29.—Some negroes having built a house near a policeman and stoned two others, at the Circus, last night, a company of United States troops were sent to the spot to-night, to suppress a riot, which was considered imminent.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—The river is swelling with six feet three inches in the canal.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—River falling.

Colored Jurors Allowed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FORTRESS MONROE, August 29.—Judge Fowle, of the County Court at Williamston, N. C., recently gave a decision allowing colored jurors.

Execution of Negroes Delayed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MOBILE, Aug. 29.—Four negroes, sentenced to be hung here to-morrow, were respited by Governor Patton for four weeks.

Charleston Registration.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, August 29.—Two hundred and twenty persons registered to-day, eighty-seven whites.

The Gold Market.

The high price of gold in the market, with its long continued strength and constant tendency to advance, are very different phenomena from what many of our financiers expected to witness this summer. Added to the other causes operating in this direction, there is now a deep undercurrent and instinct, amounting to proposition to convey one hundred and certainty about the future. The bulls of the Gold Board have, of course, been trying within the last few days to work this up to alarm and excitement, and it would certainly be hard for them to find a condition of things which they could more effectually labor in. As events and rumors come from Washington, timid people go about Wall street, "What next?" Nobody knows, yet everybody is ready to tell; and by adding this to that and the other, the news can easily be made sufficiently exciting and panicky. We can only suggest to people to keep as cool as possible, under all circumstances; for as affairs now are, and the markets are now shaping themselves, we are sure to have an abundance of sensational tales for a while yet; and as Congress meets in November, the probable doings will very soon begin to furnish new and exciting material for the use of the "street."

There is little doubt that the recent political occurrences in Washington will encourage the Obstructionists in the Southern States. There is a strong body of politicians in these States, who, through all the events and all the legislation of the past, have never ceased clinging to the hope that something would in time turn up which would enable them to gain the ascendancy, and which would give the triumph to the peculiar policy represented by the President. One must assuredly be capable of looking very far to see how the present course of things can help them or the South, and yet we have no doubt that they will be able to use events so as to work out harm to the South. It is possible for the Southern politicians even now to delay reconstruction, so that military government may be retained over them for years.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Three fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred in the Metropolitan Sanitary District during the current season—namely, two in New York and one in Brooklyn. The first, a prominent merchant of the latter city, went on board his ship, then lying at her dock where she had discharged cargo, examined her throughout, and after that exposure of perhaps an hour, in the time sickened and died. The vessel came from Matanzas, an infected port, was detained in the Lower Bay, fumigated in the usual manner with chlorine and then allowed to come to the city. *Prima facie*, the ship was infected. The dead merchant, decomposing before death and dying with the blood oozing from his lips, is the proof.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

The Point Riot Case.

We published in Monday's *Gazette* an account of a riot, which occurred on Saturday, and noticed the arrest of James Harkins, "Sig" and Frank Miller, Andy Thair, James Shannon and William Evans, as participants in the affair. The hearing was fixed for last evening, and at seven o'clock the accused and their counsel appeared before his Honor Mayor McCarthy. Messrs. Cochran and Morrison, Esq's., appeared for Harkins and Shannon, W. C. Moreland for Miller, and J. C. McCarthy represented the Commonwealth, while Evans and Thair were without counsel.

Martin Joice, the prosecutor, was called and testified as follows:

I live on Point street; was a few yards this side of the Point Exchange when I was called to arrest Harkins. Arrested him and brought him before a justice of the peace. When the crowd took hold of the prisoner and asked me to let him go. I got him as far as the bowling alley corner, when I was struck with a stone. I saw Frank Miller. He said to let Harkins be and he would go peaceably. I did not say anything. He took hold of me. I saw "Sig." Miller there also. He was in the crowd. I do not remember anything he said. I did not see Andrew Thair. Saw James Harkins before starting with Harkins I asked Mr. Derning if he would make an information against him. He said he would. I saw the young man named Harkins in the crowd. I do not know what he did after that. I had my right hand in my left hand; Harkins gold of it and wanted to give it to some of the fellows behind him. I do not know who got it. Harkins then bit my hand.

Cross-examined—I am a police officer; the difficulty took place between ten and eleven o'clock; I have a watch but did not look at it; it was between nine and ten o'clock when I went on duty; I saw Hawkins first standing at the saloon post, he struck at a man who was also standing there; I was sober; I had not been drinking that night; the bar keeper called me to the bar; Harkins, Miller and I went into the Point Exchange and found Hawkins there; I saw some other persons there, but do not know who they were; I took hold of Harkins and Miller took hold with me seven or eight yards; I know Miller; I saw him there; he was at the oyster stand; I was sitting down; he was not near the bar room when I arrested Harkins; I can't say what the Millers were doing; Miller was not in the crowd; there might have been 180 or 200 people there; it was after Miller who said that. The affray lasted for half to three-quarters of an hour; there were four police officers there; I do not know how many people were in the crowd. I first saw James about twenty minutes before I arrested him. He was at the back part, about fifteen yards from the Oyster House; I was about thirty yards from Point street. At the request of the informant, and in the absence of Mr. Marshall, he had looked somewhat into the case, paid some attention to it, and had his price, and the defendant had not come to time. In other words, Mr. Black had not paid his fee, and therefore he was not concerned as counsel. This left the defendant without an advocate, the bailiff announcing that Mr. Marshall was not in his office, and that the case went over till this morning.

Attempted Outrage.

A daring attempt was made by two ruffians to outrage a colored girl in Allegheny City, Wednesday night. There had been a ball in Manchester, from which the girl, in company with a negro man, was retiring. They were met on Ohio avenue, near Frazier's board-

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT INTENDS.

Not a few individuals suppose that President JOHNSON, in the removal of Secretary STANTON, Gen. SHERIDAN, and other like movements, accomplished or in prospect, is swayed mainly, if not exclusively, by opposition to Congress. They conceive him to be a violent man, without method or continuity, whose passions have been stirred up by contradiction, and who means to take the readiest and heartiest revenge he can. Such views are false and misleading. Doubtless the President has been soured by the steady resistance of Congress to his plans. But those plans of his antedate the resistance of Congress, and made that resistance necessary.

With the termination of the Rebellion President JOHNSON easily reverted to the political ideas in which he was educated. Those ideas were not only democratic, but southern. Personal association and political affiliation helped him on in this retrograde march. After he had entered upon it, with a fixed determination to make it effectual, the impediments put in his way by Congress chafed his natural irascibility, causing him to indulge in outbursts of rage and disappointment, which only distracted from his dignity and diminished his power to consummate his projects. This renewed acceptance, late in life and under circumstances of embarrassment and difficulty, of traditionary ideas, rejected upon full consideration in the maturity of strength and knowledge, is by no means uncommon. Even SOCRATES, whose philosophy led him to reject the theologic notions and observances in which he was educated, when called to confront the Unknown, went back to the simple form his mother taught him, and sacrified a cock to ESCULAPIUS. Instances illustrating the same habit, in connection with every conceivable system, religious or civic, are profusely scattered up and down through history.

President JOHNSON is approaching the end of his official term. His successor will be chosen next year. The arrangements preliminary to that end will soon be entered upon by both political parties. He has evidently resolved that the full weight and influence of his administration shall be given to the democrats. To this end it is necessary to hinder the process of Reconstruction, and to expel from his Cabinet, and, as far as practicable, from other places of authority under the government, all incumbents who are identified with the Republican organization, or who rest under even remote suspicion of prefering its success to that of its antagonist.

General SHERIDAN had so deported himself as to become, in a certain sense, an embodiment of the Congressional scheme of Reconstruction; that is, from judgment and sympathy, he construed and enforced the Military Governments Acts in the spirit in which they were framed. As those Acts were passed first against the President's recommendation, and afterwards over his vetoes, the energy with which the General gave them exemplification in his District, was regarded by that functionary as a constructive personal affront. He has, indeed, referred to an expression of SHERIDAN'S, in a telegraphic note to GRANT, in which the Executive was spoken of in terms not remarkable for suavity, as the occasion of his displeasure. But that note was private and unofficial, and up to this hour has not taken authentic form. Besides, the whole country knows the President was out of patience with SHERIDAN long before that note was written, and was hunting for a pretext to get rid of him. The appearance of the note was the opportunity, and the President has used it. He would have made the removal all the same, if that note and none of like import had ever been written.

Secretary STANTON was, also, in the President's way. His displacement was needful to giving effect to the plans that had been matured. We are not admirers of Mr. STANTON. How he maintained his foothold in the Cabinet after the passage of the Office Tenure Act, we know and approve; how he kept it before we also know, but do not commend. When he held by courtesy of the President he made concessions of principle when we thought it would have been more manly in him to have thrown up and gone into private life. His friends said he was actuated by high public considerations; but as we could not take that view of his case, we were compelled to dissent from their averments. But, this is plain, that in the progress of events Mr. STANTON came to represent in the War Department obedience to the laws, and in that position his removal was an insult to the loyalty of the nation.

It is now said that Mr. SEWARD has fallen under the displeasure of the President, and, in accordance with his own sense of propriety, will soon tender his resignation of the office of Secretary of State. Mr. SEWARD has extraordinary abilities and culture. No American statesman, unless Mr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON furnishes the exception, has surpassed him in scope of understanding, in dexterity, in the development of thoughts, and in tact in the management of men and affairs. As an inculcator of ideas, that is, in the function of a teacher, not one of our public men has proved his equal. When the conflicts of the present time shall have passed away, this, we think, is the rank he will take in history. But Mr. SEWARD is so constituted by nature that he sunk into supineness when his most cherished principles were to receive their vindication. He is lacking in physical hardihood or courage. When the hour of trial came, he quailed, and passed under a cloud, from which he will emerge nevermore. He now belongs to the past, and it is of little consequence to the nation what disposition is made of him. For a long space he was the evil genius of the Cabinet, and now he is about to be cast adrift chiefly because the few who remain of his old Republican adherents will not follow him or the President into the Democratic ranks.

Mr. RANDALL never was of special moment. A fluent and pleasant talker, plausible but not strong, ornate rather than convincing, companionable in personal relations, and complying when an advantage is to be gained by stooping, he deserted the Republican party and went over to the Administration when it was of importance for it to gain recruits from that side and few were offering. His ductility gained him a place in the Cabinet. The grand Conservative party shut up in a day, and deceived many, Mr. RANDALL among the number. But, unfortunately for him, like JONAH'S gourd, the Conservative party withered over night. Now he wants to work back into his old position. He thinks it will help his case to roam about, with his head under his arm, in testimony of martyrdom. But martyrs have grown stale. There is no such enchantment in them as there was of yore, especially in martyrs of this pattern. It may be an interesting problem to Mr. RANDALL, what shall become of him, but nobody would grieve were he buried politically fifty fathoms deep.

The Democrats, with the countenance of the President, and the aid of Government patronage, obtained through the connivance of the heads of the Executive Departments, mean to make a determined stand in the next Presidential canvass. They fancy a sort of omnipotence resides in patronage, when wielded dextrously and with a will. It has a charm, beyond doubt, over some inferior men. JUDAS sold himself for thirty pieces of silver; and some politicians have sold themselves for ten pieces and were dear at half that price. The utmost that patronage can do has been done many times; but it never has availed to stay, much less turn back, the matured will of the people. It has been the death of many a poor dog; never of a vital principle, that earnest men sought to engraft upon the Government.

But this combination, and the rigor with which it is pushed, ought to convince the Republicans that no holiday parade is before them. If they intend to settle the issues growing out of the war, and especially to reconstruct the Union, on the basis of justice, and with proper reference to the rights and interests of all the people, so that concord may be maintained for ages to come, they will take their measures wisely and without delay, and then act with decision.

The first point for them to determine is, what they will do with the President. That he does not mean to execute the laws, or have them executed by his subordinates if he can restrain them, is superabundantly palpable. The fact that Congress has been impelled, not by a spirit of faction, but by a calm and intelligent sense of what is demanded by the public welfare, to press its authority to the utmost limit of the Constitution, and even to venture on debatable ground, in order to countervail the machinations of the President, affords conclusive evidence that it has been false to its own convictions in not removing him from office. When a man cannot be trusted in official position, the sooner he is displaced the better. What would be thought of a bank, a railway or manufacturing company, which should continue in office a notoriously dishonest agent, attempting to hedge him about with supervisory arrangements of an offensive nature and questionable validity? In like manner, the extreme measures that Congress has adopted to keep the President from frustrating the will of the nation, and within the line of his duty are proofs that the Houses have seen what they ought to do, but have been deficient in resolution to perform it.

The next point is to select a candidate for President who has been thoroughly tried in tempest as well as in calm—in the Rebellion as well as in the discussions that preceded it—and has been found wanting in no essential attribute. The Conservative junto that caused Mr. LINCOLN to be set aside in 1864, and secured the nomination of Mr. JOHNSON in his stead, are as busy now as they were then in malevolent engineering. They want either a man who is known to be against Congress and the people, or one who holds so ambiguous a position that the country does not know where he stands, and may with equal assurance be claimed on both sides. The country is not in the humor to take such a man. If it was its condition would be truly deplorable. Under a representative government it is of the highest necessity that candidates for civil honors should have opinions on public questions, and particularly such as are of gravity, and that those opinions should be known of all men. How else can the fundamental idea of representation be realized? When freemen reach the point that they are ready to bestow their proxies in the government upon any man without definite assurances as to the manner in which he will employ them, they are fast verging to the point where they will be ready to take the yoke of despotism upon their necks, because fitted for nothing better.

Another and final point to be attended to, is to take care that the elections about to be held do not give the President and the Democrats encouragement. For instance, it would not only be shameful for the Republicans to allow the Democrats to carry Pennsylvania the coming October, but it would be highly damaging. Such a result would be used as solid proof of reaction among the people against the course of their Representatives in Congress, and in favor of the President. We do not anticipate a catastrophe of that sort. But a knowledge of the fact that it is earnestly desired and laboriously struggled for ought to inspire every genuine Republican with a determination, by immediate and vigorous efforts to make assurance doubly sure.

Beecher on Natural Laws.

Men divide laws into different classes They say that there is a law which relates to the flesh, to the body, and a law which relates to the mind. But the body is not more natural than the mind. The mind is natural, and the law of the intellect is a natural law. The moral nature is natural, and the law of the moral feelings is a natural law. That law which harmonizes you with your fellow man is a natural law. Is that a natural law which determines the fact that weights shall gravitate to the earth? Is that a natural law which governs the process of digestion? Is that a natural law which controls the various functions of the body? And is that not a natural law which determines men's thoughts and motives, and the results which are wrought out by one and another class of faculties in life? There is no more mischievous tendency possible than to bring up a generation of men with the impression that moral laws wait with their penalties till after men die and the judgment day comes. I repeat, that all natural laws are moral laws. You sin against God when you sin against your foot; you sin against God when you sin against your hand; you sin against God when you sin against your brain, or any part of yourself, as really—though perhaps not as seriously, not as heinously—as when you sin against your neighbor, or against the whole of society and its interests. When you violate a natural law, you violate a moral law that is wrapped up in it. There is no such distinction of names in the mind of God. They may be convenient in our weakness for describing different classes; but in their interior and substantial nature, all natural laws are moral laws, and all moral laws are natural laws.

SOME facts about crime in England and Wales have just been published in the Blue Book of judicial statistics for 1866. Compared with the previous year, the serious offenses show a decrease, while, probably on account of more frequent application of summary jurisdiction, the minor offenses disposed of by magistrates show an increase. We learn that we have 23,728 policemen, who cost us 41,827,105; being 478 constables and 478,647 more than the year before. The criminal classes "at large" are set down at 113,566, but of these 42,101 are of the tramp and vagrant fraternity. Those not at large are 16,708 in local prisons, 7,018 in convict establishments, and 3,635 in reformatories. In England and Wales there are 20,249 houses of bad character. During the year there were 50,549 indictable offenses, in respect of which 27,190 persons were apprehended and committed. The murders numbered 131, being four less than the total of 1865. The attempts to murder were 45, and there were 679 cases of shooting, stabbing, &c.; 250 cases of manslaughter, 8 of attempts to procure miscarriage, 211 of concealment of birth, 155 of unnatural offenses, 257 of rape, 332 of assaults with intent, &c., 272 of assaults and bodily harm, 207 of common assault, and 164 of assaults on "peace officers." There were 481,770 persons proceeded against summarily, and of these more than one-fourth were discharged.

A CURIOUS PETITION has been presented to the Assembly at Melbourne, Australia, in reference to the Education bill. It was from a number of Chinese, and was written in Chinese characters, accompanied by an English translation. It was addressed "to the honorable and universally respected gentlemen in Parliament assembled, deliberating on the honorable affairs of state in obedience to the dictates of heavenly reason, and for the furtherance of the well-being of the people." It then stated that the petitioners had heard that a proposal had been submitted for establishing among the Chinese schools for instructing them in their own and in English letters. They felt that the proposal indicated a benevolent heart and a philanthropic purpose; and, approaching the presence of Parliament with "profound prostration," they hoped that it would give effect to this laudable project, "seeing that it is one that will help to show us ignorant people that we are now to reject the evil and prefer the good."

—A negro man in Maury county, Tennessee, whose melon patch had often been invaded, hired another negro to watch the patch at night, giving him a gun and ordering him to fire on seeing any one in the vicinity. The proprietor concluded that he would walk around that night and see if his sentinel was attending to his duty. The sentinel fired and killed him instantly.

Gail Hamilton on Marriage—Advice to Girls.

I have seen girls—respectable, well educated daughters of Christian families, of families who think they believe that man's chief end is to glorify God and enjoy Him forever, who profess to forsake the vanities of this world, and consecrate themselves to the Lord, who are yet trained to think and talk of marriage in a matter utterly frivolous. Allusions to and conversations on the subject, are of such a nature that they cannot remain unmarried without shame. They are taught, not in direct terms, at so much a lesson, like music or German, but indirectly, and with a thoroughness which nonsense can equal, that if a woman is not married it is because she is not attractive; that to be unattractive to men is the most dismal and dreadful misfortune; and that for an unmarried woman, earth has no honor and no happiness, but only toleration or unmitigated contempt.

What is the burden of the song that is sung to girls and women? Are they counselled to be active, self-helping, self-reliant, alert, ingenious, energetic, aggressive? Are they braced and toned up to solve for themselves the problems of life; to meet its ills undaunted and its happiness unbewildered? Go to! Such a thing was never heard of. It is woman's rights! It is strong minded! It is discontent with your sphere! It is masculine! Milton and St. Paul to the rescue!

"For contemplation he, and valor formed;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace,"

So "she" is urged to cultivate sweet, attractive grace by acquainting herself with housework, by learning to sew and starch, and make bread; to be economical and housewifely, and so a helpmate to the husband who is assumed for her. This is the true way to be attractive, she is informed, "Men admire you in the ball room," say the mentors and the mentoresses, "but they choose a wife from the home circle."

Marriage is simply a reward of merit. Do not be extravagant, or careless, or bold, or rude for so you will scare away suitors. Be prudent and tidy, and simple, and gentle, and timid, and you will be surrounded by them, and that is heaven, and secure a husband, which is the heaven of heavens. A flood of stories and anecdotes deluge us with proof. Arthur falls in love with the beautiful, romantic, poetic, accomplished Leonie till she faints one day, and he rushes into her room for a smelling bottle, and finds no hartshorn, but much confusion and dirt; while plain Molly's room is neat, tidy, and overflows with hartshorn, whereupon he falls out of love with Leonie, in with Molly, and virtue and vice have their reward. Or Charles pays a morning visit and is entertained sumptuously in the parlor by Amabel and Arabel and Clarabel and Isabel in silks, while Cinderella stays in the kitchen in calico and linen collar. But Charles catches a glimpse of Cinderella behind the door, and loves and marries the humble, grateful girl, to the disappointment and deep disgust of her flounced and jewelled sisters. Or Jane, at the tea table cuts the cheese rind too thick, and handsome young Leonard infers that she will be extravagant. Harriet pares it too thin, and that stands for niggardliness. But Mary hits the golden mean, and is rewarded with and by handsome young Leonard. Or a broomstick lies in the way, over which Clara, Anna, Laura and the rest of them step unheeding or indifferent, and only Lucy picks it up and replaces it, which Harry, standing by, makes a note of, and Lucy is paid with the honor of being Harry's wife. Moral—Go you and do likewise, and verily you shall have your reward, or at least you stand a much better chance of having it than if you do differently. "Be good and you will be married" is the essence of the lesson.

—Milton White, of Madison county, Indiana, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, in the killing of Daniel Hoppas. He is executed, it will be the first instance of capital punishment that has ever occurred in that county.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE regulates and tones the Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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RESTORES GRAY or FADED HAIR, and as a dressing is exquisite. Stops Hair from falling, cures Dandruff, Headache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Scalp.

The Most Perfect Hair Restorer Ever Introduced. Bald Heads Reclothed with New Hair.

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TORTURE.

Who would endure the torture arising from Colic and Fever, when it can so easily cure itself?

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a trifle?

Who would wander like a lost shadow, never knowing what moment they may be carried?

Who would be a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants?

Who would live this life of agony when the great alterative and tonic,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

can be obtained at the nearest village. This long established and justly renowned medicine has never been known to fail in a single case, and sons but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure it at once, and save themselves from intense, life-long torture. Prepared after a long experience and deep study, it has received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every other part of the country. To those who doubt its many virtues, all we say is, TRY IT and judge for yourselves.

Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea, and similar ills.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which had been afflicted to "let alone" on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten on my lungs. I knew that the popular mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of Nature to get rid of some morbid condition in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully,
C——.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 p. m.

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Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED.—The Bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A Glass Manufacturing establishment in first rate order and capable of doing a large business. Lot 92x150 feet. The property is valuable, adjoining the city district. Will be sold low.

Also, a number of Houses and Lots for sale. Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 69 Grant st., opposite Court House.

THOS. CARLIN,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,
SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., manufacturers of ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Choice Wines and Liquors,
NO. 55 N. E. Cor. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

CHOICE COFFEE,

25 bags choice Rio Coffee. Also, prime Laguayra and Old Government Java, just received and for sale by the bag or at retail, at the family G. S. 627 store of

JOHN A. BENSHAW,
corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather Belting, of the best quality; also, Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Gaskets, &c., of all sizes and best quality, and lowest prices. Lace Leather and Rivets always on hand.

J. H. PHILLIPS,
6 and 248 Clair street.

"THAT TENNESSEE FLOUR."
—Six car loads to arrive;
Three car loads Broad way, now landing;
For sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD OIL—10 bbls. No. 2, to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY PEACHES—150 sacks, in store, for sale by 60 barrels; ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE OF THIRTY BUILDING LOTS, in Wardin & Alexander's plan, in Temperanceville, on the 4th of September. Terms reasonable, and will be made known on day of sale.

Also, a three-story Frame House, in good repair, in same plan, all situated on Main street, near the U. P. Church. For further particulars inquire of E. C. HIFF.

aug26:e69 Real Estate Agent, Mansfield.

NOTICE.—Parties about to erect SMALL DWELLING HOUSES, will find it to their advantage to purchase a block of frame buildings, which are to be removed off the premises on the corner of Fourth and Watson streets. Apply soon on the premises, or of JOHN O'KEEFE, No. 50 Congress st. aug30:e69

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

At Pittsburgh, the 26TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LEHMAN E. BYCK, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.
aug30:e67:F

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
TEXT BOOKS,
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
Wholesale and Retail.
KAY & COMPANY,
65 WOOD STREET.
(Lafayette Building.) aug30

CHEAP FRAME DWELLING, situate at the terminus of the Wylie street Passenger Railway; five rooms. Lot 65 feet on John street by 120 on Soho. This property will be sold very low on application to

STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 66 Smithfield street.
aug30:e61

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ROBERT WHITE and JAMES DONNELLY, partners as WHITE & DONNELLY, Bankrupts, Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the

ESTATE OF WHITE & DONNELLY,

Of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the office of the U. S. Marshal, in the Custom House Building, Pittsburgh, before JOHN M. PURVIANCE, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
aug30:e63 U. S. Marshal for said District.

PRICES REDUCED!

CARPETS!

Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.

In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST buyers. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.

BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,
31 Fifth Street,
aug30:e76d&wT Over Bates & Bull's.

H. ROHBOCK,
TEACHER OF
PIANO AND ORGAN,

Informs the public that after ten years' most successful teaching at the Female College, he has RESIGNED a position there, in order to devote his entire time to his largely increasing class of private pupils. He will, therefore, be in accordance with season, ALL who may apply to him, and not disappoint any. Organ pupils will receive instruction on the PEDAL BASS ORGAN, with two banks of keys and twelve stops, the largest and most complete instrument made by MOORE & HASTINGS. Miss H. ROHBOCK who taught for eight years at the College, will receive a limited number of pupils.

☞ Residence, No. 31 FERRY STREET, two doors below third street. aug30:e48

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
Offer a large assortment of
WHITE GOODS,
Embroideries,
REAL LACES, Etc.,
To which they invite the attention of buyers.
aug29

The Highest Market Price
PAID FOR
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
GOLD, SILVER,
COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,
Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
my8:1866:wyp

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,
No. 3 St. Clair Street.
Having purchased of ANDREW EGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety Goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first class stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK, Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and Stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWN, Manager.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Aug. 29th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for grading and paving

MILVEY STREET, from Irwin to Grant avenue.
DUNBAR STREET, from Chestnut street to Monongahela street.
CONVERSE ALLEY.
ALSO, for grading JEFFERSON STREET, from Denver street to Federal street.
ALSO, for furnishing and putting down the stone crossings on EVERY STREET, at its intersection with Monongahela street.

The attention of contractors is called to the ordinance in relation to curb, passed August 23d, 1867; also the fact that the sidewalk on Milvey street shall be fifteen feet wide, and that said street must be completed by 1st June, 1868.

E. B. FRANCIS,
aug30:e51 City Controller.

NOTICE to BRASS FOUNDERS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of Allegheny, August 26th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, September 5th, at 10 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and putting up the NAMES OF STREETS AND THE NUMBERS OF THE HOUSES IN THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

The plats to be of the same kind as those now in use. The time for the completion of the work limited to six months.

E. B. FRANCIS,
aug26:d11 City Controller.

1,500 CUBIC YARDS OF GRAVEL.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of Allegheny, August 24th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, September 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M., for covering the new Wharf between Goodrich street and Grey's Alley with Gravel, to a depth of at least four inches. The estimated quantity required is 1,500 cubic yards.

E. B. FRANCIS,
aug26:e54 City Controller.

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co,
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK YARD.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST AND WOOD STS. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M.

H. DICKSON, President,
W. W. BURCHFIELD,
Vice President and Treasurer.

GOURLAY BROS.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS
27 Barclay St., near Church St.,
NEW YORK.
N. B.—Price Lists sent on application.
aug22

FRUIT JAR EMPORIUM.
TWELVE DIFFERENT STYLES,
Self-sealers and the Common, best in the market. Superior Fruit Wax and Moulded Jelly Tumblers.
aug27 142 Liberty street, foot of Fifth.

FOR SALE.—A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, doing a good business; dwelling attached; first class location. Best of reasons for selling. This is an extraordinary opportunity for any one seeking a business location, as the situation is first class, the fixtures complete, and business established. Will sell at a bargain if applied for soon. Address "INVALID," Commercial office. aug21:e45

FOR RENT.
FOUR ROOMS,
Or the whole of the third story over the Western Savings Bank, 59 Fourth street. Rooms are newly fitted up, and will be rented together or separately.
aug21:tf

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
Wilson's Albany, 75c per 100.
" " $5.00 per 1,000.
" " $40.00 per 10,000.
Agriculturalist, Borden's Prolific and other choice varieties, ready in September from the Sewickley Nurseries of
aug28:e27 T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
Pittsburgh P. O.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRON CITY COLLEGE,

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The only practical Business College in Pennsylvania. FOR CIRCULARS, containing full information, outline of Course of study, Specimens of

Prof. Cowley's Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Views of the different Departments, Offices, Banks, &c., connected with the institution, call at the College, or address

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
aug30 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

A FEW AVARICIOUS AND UNPRINCIPLED FLOUR DEALERS in and around Pittsburgh, are now purchasing second-hand sacks, with our brand upon them, filling them with an inferior quality, and selling it as our Flour. Finding it difficult to procure the quantity of second-hand sacks, they are trying to get the sack maker here to make and print a lot for them.

To prevent this fraud, we are now pasting our sacks, and sealing them with a printed label, with name of firm and date of manufacture.

As we keep a register of the Flour made each day, and the kind of wheat ground, we are at all times enabled to trace the quality of flour made.

LOOK OUT FOR SHORT WEIGHTS!

Some of the dealers who are filling the sacks, are putting up short weights, in some cases equal to twenty pounds per barrel, making fully one dollar per barrel lost to the consumer.

A REWARD OF $50.00

Will be paid for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of any person engaged in this fraudulent business.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
aug30:e75 PEARL MILL.

EDMUND BURKE.....THOMAS BARNES.

BURKE & BARNES,
Fire Proof Salamander Safe,
VAULT DOOR, STEEL LINED BURGLAR PROOF SAFE, AND
IRON WINDOW SHUTTER MANUFACTURERS,
129 & 131 Third St.,
Between Wood and Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Read the follow additional recommendation of the fire proof qualities of our safes:

BALTING AND PACKING OFFICE OF W. & A. J. PACKARD,
Youngstown, Ohio, June 17th, 1867.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN—We ship you, to-day, by railroad, a safe of your make, for a few repairs. The safe went through the disastrous fire that occurred here on the 6th of March last, burning our store and warehouse, and we are glad to inform you that the papers taken out of the safe after the fire were not harmed in the least. We did not suppose any safe, especially so small a size, could possibly stand such a fire, and when we discovered the papers all safe and sound, we were agreeably disappointed. We will give you an order for a larger size safe when we get into our new store. Truly yours,

W. & A. J. PACKARD.
jel7:a76

BRICK! BRICK!
THE CHARTIERS VALLEY
BRICK COMPANY
Are prepared to furnish
BRICK,
In small or large quantities, at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of FIFTH AVENUE AND UNION STREETS, and near David Steen's Coal Yard.

S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.
aug19:d28

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of MALIN & GIBSON, Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Andrew Gibson retiring from the firm. Parties indebted will please pay up promptly, and all having claims against the firm will present them at once. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the former partners, or by F. L. HERCHENROD, who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

ANDREW GIBSON,
F. L. HERCHENROD.
ALLEGHENY, Aug. 26, 1867. aug26:d28

NEW PAPER HANGINGS,
NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
No. 107 Market Street.
JOS. H. HUGHES & BRO.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c.,
At the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch repairing promptly attended to, as
W. WILSON'S,
No. 54 FOURTH STREET,
Two doors above Market street. aug28:e49:wyp

PITTSBURGH
CITY LAUNDRY.
All kinds of washing done with promptness and dispatch. The Lavender Express will call for and deliver at families free of charge. Leave orders before ten o'clock in the morning to insure them being done that day. Orders left at the following places will be promptly attended to:

Jos. Abel, cor. Fifth and Grant sts.
Mendelsohn's Hoop Skirt Store, 45 Market st.
Good & Co., Diamond, Federal & Ohio, Allegh'y.
Putnam & Hunt, 72 Fifth street.
E. M. Wilson, Sedgwick, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

Office, No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST.
jy17:wwy

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1867, an Involuntary Petition in Bankruptcy was forced against the

ESTATE OF ELMON THOMPSON,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Register, on the 20 DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
aug26:e29 U. S. Marshal.

GRAIN DRILLS,
FANNING MILLS,
PORTABLE CROSS CUT WOOD SAWING MACHINES
Straw Cutters,
AT 319 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Or at the Works in COLUMBIANA, OHIO.

W. W. WALLACE.
aug28

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.
FRENCH BURR SMUT MACHINES, the best to heat clean wheat. Also, Bolting Cloths, PORTABLE FLOUR AND FEED MILLS, MOULTING CLOTHS, all warranted best quality. STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, MILL IRONS, CASTINGS AND MILL FURNISHING, &c.
319 LIBERTY STREET,
W. W. WALLACE.
aug28

STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE WORKS.—Every variety of Marble and Slate Mantles on hand and made to order. Beautiful Slate Mantles at less any per cent. less than they have ever been sold in this city. This is the only place in Western Pennsylvania where slate mantles are made. All kinds of Marble work done at short notice.
319 LIBERTY STREET,
W. W. WALLACE.
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20, 1867. aug28:e43:wyp

BOTTLED ALES.
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all best brands of ALES AND SODA WATERS.
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
22 AND 24 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.
mh13:y28:wwy

JOSEPH WIGGINS,
Collecting Agent,
Office at the Board of Trade Rooms,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Bills of all kinds collected and promptly attended to. Best of references given. jy13

FIRE SCREENS
OF A NEW STYLE,
On canvas, with oil paintings and gold and velvet frames, at
197 MARKET STREET.
JOS. H. HUGHES & BRO.

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,
152 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
(Fourth door above Diamond.)
Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery
AT EASTERN PRICES. Everything required for a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. jel4:a

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 98 Fourth Street,
Publishers of O'GOOD'S READERS, D'ANA'S ARITHMETIC, BURTON'S GRAMMAR AND CONKEY'S SCHOOL BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. jy24

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
G. M. PETTY,
No. 66 Smithfield Street,
Real Estate bought and sold. jy24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,
SELLING VERY LOW, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
ALL PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
ALL WOOL CASSIMERES,
Suitable for Men and Boys' wear, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

HEAVY COUNTRY FLANNELS,
Plain White, Red, Yellow
And Green Flannels,
A GOOD STOCK, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

Coverlets, Country Blankets,
GREY BLANKETS,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,

Buyers will find the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, of

Straw and Millinery Goods;
Ribbons, Flowers, Frames;
Embroideries, Laces;
Handkerchiefs, White Goods;
Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Goods;
Hoop and Balmoral Skirts;
Yarns, Worsteds;
Furnishing Goods;
Paper Collars;
Fancy Goods and Notions;

AND AT POPULAR PRICES!

WE ARE ALSO RECEIVING

NEW GOODS,

And will have all the latest NOVELTIES. Call and examine, at

77 and 79 Market Street.

Agents for HALL & MANNING'S SPOOL COTTON. au22:mw0

FIRST ARRIVAL!

OF

FALL GOODS!

—

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BEAD GIMPS AND BUTTONS.
BEAD NECKLACES, BEADED BELTS.
GUTTA PERCHA FANS, something new.
BUCKLES AND BRACELETS.
BOGWOOD AND CORAL SETS.
LADIES' SATCHELS.
GENTS' TRAVELING BAGS.
HAMBURG WORK.
JACONET EDGINGS AND INSEETINGS.
THREAD EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
MALTESE COLLARS.
CRAPE COLLARS, new styles.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
50 doz. TUCKED HANDK'FS, 25 cents each.
MORRISON'S "STAR" SHIRTS, a full line.

Together with our Summer Stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS generally

We Offer to Buyers, Wholesale and Retail

At the Very Lowest Prices.

—

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 MARKET STREET.

au22

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.

A NEW LOT, VERY CHEAP, OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, new Styles.
FRENCH CORSETS, new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS, new shape.

We have just opened a superior lot of

Ladies' Promenade Satchels, and Gents' Traveling Bags,

Of the best quality and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

English Cotton Hosiery and English and French Made

GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt,

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

jy29

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

—

New Calicos for 12½c.

Bleached Muslins for 12½c.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 50.

New Dark Chintz, 50c.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

au15:n90

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

—

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON
1629

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

C. W. BUERKLE..... L. F. MILLER.

BUERKLE & MILLER,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Beer and Ale Pumps, all kinds of Beer and Ale Cocks, Hydrants, Pumps, Sinks, Wash Stands, Bath Tubs, Gum Hose, Garden Ware, &c.

No. 250 Ohio Street,

(Between East Lane and Chestnut St.,)

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Houses fitted up with WATER, GAS and STEAM by experienced workmen.
Particular attention given to country work.
BEER and ALE PUMPS, latest style.
myl7:n90

JOHN M. COOPER.....JOS. KAYE.....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my15:n90

F. L. ATWOOD.....BENSON JONES.....J. M'CAFFREY.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

Cor. of 3rd and Liberty Streets,

Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Light and Heavy Castings furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.

Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s

STEAM PUMPS

AND

BLOWER ENGINES.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe25:n10

WM. HERLEHY.....S. JOHNSON.

HERLEHY & JOHNSON,

PRACTICAL

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,

FIFTH STREET EXTENSION,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All orders by mail executed satisfactorily and promptly attended to.

A full line of Bath Tubs, Pumps, Basins, Water Closets, Sinks, Chandeliers, Pendants, and Gas Shades for sale at the most reasonable prices.

Orders from country patrons by mail promptly attended to.

Gum Hose of every description. De22:n28

CANDIDATES.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

J. J. ALBIETZ,

Of Borough of Lawrenceville, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination of the Republican County Republican Convention. au27:n27

FOR ASSEMBLY.

JUDGE BROWN,

Of Ross township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination by the Republican Convention of Allegheny County. au23:n17

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THOMAS PENNEY,

Of McCandless ort, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention. au20:d30:d&T

ICE CREAM. EATING. &c.

WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. le19:n72

JAMES B. YOUNGSON,

No. 200 Wylie Street,

Respectfully informs all those who are in want of anything in his line that he has opened a first class

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

At the above number. Fresh BREAD & CAKES, of all descriptions, on hand. Also, FRUITS, NUTS, &c. Splendid ICE CREAM ROOM, refitted up in style. Special attention given to furnishing Private Parties, Dinners and Picnics with ICE CREAM, CAKES and FRUIT.

FRESH BREAD morning and evening. au22:n72

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

P. H. M'GUIRE,

No. 80 FIFTH STREET, above Smithfield, opposite Dr. Clark's Methodist Church. ICE CREAM, ICE WATER, FANCY CAKES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY &c.

Parties and private families supplied at short notice and reasonable terms. le18:n

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

je28:m0

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER.....JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,

House and Sign Painters,

No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh,

(Opposite Cathedral.)

GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. B. ROWLAND.....W. M. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 132 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, &c. jy28:n19

P. R. HUTCHINSON.....R. J. HEPBURN.

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 88 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

JOHN F. CLULEY,

House and Sign Painter,

Has removed to

No. 134 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

my9:n97 Opposite the old stand.

ROBERT M'COWAN.....JNO. SNYDER.

M'COWAN & SNYDER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 65, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and glass signs made to order.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. ap18:n78

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Carpenter and Builder,

NO. 34 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.,

Opposite High street. PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. au22:n67:mw

C. YOEST.....A. YOEST. H. YOEST.....G. P. YOEST, Foreman.

YOEST BROTHERS,

House Carpenters and Builders.

All kinds of Jobbing and Building promptly attended to. Orders left at No. 469 LIBERTY ST., 2D ST., ALLEGHENY, and No. 13 PEARL ST., Pittsburgh.

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Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.

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House Builder and Carpenter,

Office, corner of BAKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. jy9:n75

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS promptly attended to

FURGESON & BECK,

au18: 17 Smithfield street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

NEW FALL GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING, AT

M'CORD & CO.'S,

No. 181 Wood St.

A very large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

All the new styles for the FALL SALES, selling at THE LOWEST PRICES. au18

HATS! HATS!

W. P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

At No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Have one of the very best retail stocks of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

In the city, and constantly in receipt of all that is new, as soon as they can be "expressed." Every attention given to retailing, exclusively. au17:n48

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses. au8:d6

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

425 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearse and Carriages for funerals. my13:74

H. B. MILLER, Bazaar, Livery and SALE STABLES, Also, Furnishing Undertaker. All kinds of Coffins, &c., at the lowest rates, kept constantly on hand. CARSON STREET, between Ormsby and Denman streets, Birmingham. Horses, Carriages and new Hearse of the latest pattern. Carriages always in good order for hire. Hearse and Carriages always in readiness for Funerals. Horses kept at Livery by the day, month or year, and attended to in the best manner. Private families furnished with the safest Horses and most elegant Carriages. Stables kept open all hours of the day and night. my9:n97

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed.

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods kept subject to the owner twelve months. my15:n98

The Pittsburgh Gazette

UNITED STATES COURT.

Lycoming County Whiskey Case—Another From Greene County—The Black Counterfeiting Case.

Before Hon. Wilson McCandless.

The case of the United States against the distillery of Barber & Henderson, of Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, was brought to a close Thursday forenoon.

The jury found that the first specification in the libel was true, viz: that the rectifying distillery was in the possession of Barber & Henderson under a lease from Robert Montgomery, and that the same was operated from the 1st of December, 1866, to the 18th of March, 1867, during which time there was rectified and distilled a large amount of whisky. That the second specification was true, viz: that Barber & Henderson neglected and refused to keep the books and to make the entries required by law of the number of gallons of spirits purchased or received by them, and of whom the same were purchased, and of the number of proof gallons sold and of the number of proof gallons neglected and redelivered, and only neglected and redelivered, and only neglected and refused to mark with a stencil plate fused to mark with a stencil plate each package of five gallons or more of distilled spirits sold by them. And that Barber & Henderson fraudulently received per & Henderson fraudulently received at their rectifying distillery a large amount of whisky during the period named, and of whom the same were purchased, and of whom the same were purchased, and of the number of proof gallons sold and delivered, and only neglected and redelivered, and only neglected and refused to mark with a stencil plate fused to mark with a stencil plate each package of five gallons or more of distilled spirits sold by them. And that Barber & Henderson fraudulently received per & Henderson fraudulently received at their rectifying distillery a large amount of whisky during the period named, and of whom the same were purchased, and of whom the same were purchased, and of the number of proof gallons sold and of the number of proof gallons neglected and redelivered, and only neglected and redelivered, and only neglected and refused to mark with a stencil plate fused to mark with a stencil plate each package of five gallons or more of distilled spirits sold by them. And that Barber & Henderson fraudulently received per & Henderson fraudulently received at their rectifying distillery a large amount of whisky during the period named, and of whom the same were purchased, and of whom the same were purchased, and of the number of proof gallons sold and of the number of proof gallons

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Are now converting into the

NEW 5-20'S GOLD BOND OF 1867.

All other issues, including all series of 7-30's, 6's of 1881, 5-20's of 1862, 5-20's of 1865, 5-20's of 1865, and Compound Interest Notes.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers.

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

mh14:y&s

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS.,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 29, 1867.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

—Efforts are making to constitute the currency question, which is beginning to make itself felt in politics, an important element in the October and November elections of the west. It is said that a movement will be made by parties now organizing with the battle cry of "more currency," to secure a further inflation at the early session of Congress, and thus defer indefinitely the hope of resuming specie payment as labored for by Mr. McCulloch and his financial abettors. In the Western States parties are already dividing upon the question, and the ranks of the inflationists, it is said, are swelling with people who are heavily in debt, or carry loads of merchandize, or desire to maintain and increase the price of grain. The producers, too, in view of the prospect of a fall in the prices of breadstuff s, by reason of alleged scarcity of money and abundance of crops, are appealed to to save themselves from a general decline by currency expansion and continued monetary plethora. This is mere sophistry, and as a contemporary puts it, is simply "lengthening a rope by cutting off a piece from one end to splice to the other—it is trying to raise one's self by the boot straps." They ask to dilute the currency to make more of it, thus increasing the quantity to be received for produce, but deteriorating the quality of the circulating medium, and piling up future losses when the collapse arrives. On this subject a New York paper says:

"Many, even of those who admit that inflation is a loss to the whole community, will argue that it must help a man who is in debt, as it enables him to discharge the obligation with a smaller portion of his earnings. If this were all the relation which the debtor has to society, it might be true that he was none so situated as to be relieved from the reacting effects of such a measure, and none but the very reckless would dream of favoring it, if they could but see the length and breadth of its operations. All producers, including all those who are engaged in any kind of toil, must suffer from the inflation. Every dollar wasted under it is an extra tax on their labor, and they cannot by any ingenuity escape the burden.

The real cause of trouble and complaint for some time has been the plethora of money, consequent upon business stagnation. If now, in the west, where the crops are to be moved, money shall be wanted it will only be supplying the needed employment to the money already in existence. But no section will suffer so much from currency inflation as the agricultural west. The farmers and laborers must pay higher prices for every thing they purchase when the currency is redundant. Neither wages nor wheat rise in proportion to the increase of the general scale of prices; and this has been signally proved by our experience for the last six years. As the National *Intelligencer* says: "Bankrupt speculators may profit by the inflation of currency and of prices. These are the only classes in the country who are to be benefitted by the proposition of an addition to the amount of paper currency."

But is urged by the inflationists that the field for the use of currency is larger now, and that the wealth, commerce and activity of the country require more of it to fulfill the functions for which money is used. This is true, to a certain extent, but the fact that the currency is not equal to gold, implies strongly that the former is yet too redundant. Some again are content that we should not contract the currency nor increase it, but wait ten, fifteen or twenty years for the growth of the country, for the probable depreciation of gold by protractedness of the misery, until currency and bullion shall be equal. But this theory also implies that the currency is now too redundant. Upon this whole subject, however, there are but two vital points which we have repeatedly delared. On the one hand, contraction should not be pushed rashly, lest a fatal disturbance be introduced into the money market; and, on the other hand, the clamor for more paper money must not prevent us from having that "more currency" means more inflation, more depreciation of bullion on gold, higher prices for all the necessaries of life, and and further removed from the long-desired gold standard.

—The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 141¾; Eighty-one bonds, 111¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113⅝; Five Twenties, 1864 109⅝; Five Twenties, 1865, 110⅝; 5-20's, Consols, 108; Seven Thirties, @107¾; Ten Forties, 103⅝. Stocks—Erie Railroad, 69¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Chicago and Northwestern, 46; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 69¾; Fort Wayne Railroad, 104½; Michigan Southern Railroad, 83½; New York Central, 104¾; Reading, 103½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 42¾. Mining shares—Corydon, 1,35; Gregory, 6,35; Quartz Hill, 1,65; Smith & Paramalee, 5,35.

Gold opened at 142, declined to 141⅝, but closed strong at 141¾@141⅞. The cabinet imbroglio keeps the market very strong with an advancing tendency. According to advices from cool headed speculators in Wall street, it is almost at to run up prices much higher before the first of November. The stock market is dull at higher quotations. Government securities have advanced, especially 5-20s of 1862 ¾ per cent., 1881s ⅝, 5-20s 1864 and 1865, ⅛; 10-40s, ⅜; and 7-30s ⅜. August 7-30s and 5-20 consols have declined. From this it is evident that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to buy the June 7-30s and sell 5-20s instead. The Mining share market is firmer with little doing. The local money market is dull; the demand for money exceeds the supply. Bank, Insurance and miscellaneous stocks cannot be sold except at concessions.

Closing New York quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. 6-20s, 1862	110¾
" " 1864	109¾
" " 1865	110⅜
" " 1867	107⅞
" 10-40s	103½
" Consols	107⅞
August 7-30s	107¼
June 7-30s	107¼
July 7-30s	107¼
Dec. Compounds, 1864	117⅝
Gold	141¾
Silver	134½

—In regard to the working of the Bankrupt law, the Philadelphia *Commercial List* says:

The new Bankrupt law has not had the effect in business circles that was anticipated. There is one provision of the new law which deters many from taking advantage of it who would gain by it ready to make a full settlement under any previous law we have had. We refer to that which requires a statement under oath in court of the true disposition of property, and answers to cross-examinations on the subject. The laws against perjury cannot be defied with impunity, and the penalty is severe. This feature has been nominally represented, in all our laws, but generally in a loose and unreliable manner. The most important provision of the new law, however, and in which it differs materially from the ineffective State laws on which merchants have depended of late years, is that the creditor can enforce a debtor into what is called "involuntary" bankruptcy. The value of this provision as a protection to the business man, can hardly be over estimated. Heretofore the rogue who wished to avoid his debts could take almost his own time in coming to an assignment; stow away his property this way and that way, to suit his convenience, and dispose of what he likes in the way of fictitious sales. Under the present law the creditor can force the man into court, and by questions and answers under oath, on which he is obliged to respond, learn what the disposition of his property has been. The penalty for false swearing is quick, sharp and rigid. Fictitious sales are set aside as void, and the assets fairly divided among the creditors. This has been the shape of the English law for many years, and has worked admirably, both for debtor and creditor. The penalty there has always been severe for withholding anything before the court, or making false returns.

We are already reaping the advantage of the involuntary bankrupt provision; rogues in all directions are being brought into court to account for their suspicious transactions. We have several in our mind as we write in whom Philadelphia houses are interested. Our merchants are to be congratulated for years from the looseness of our bankrupt system. "Failing to get rich" has become almost a proverbial phrase in the country. We see continually men making assignments who have retrenched in nothing of their extravagant living, apparently as wealthy after as before their "misfortune," and in reality more so! We trust this mode of swindling has found its quietus in the new law, and that our merchants can trust their goods into the hands of their customers with something more than legal forms and technicalities to their favor. We have had enough of the old system of bankruptcy. In time our laws become rigid, both in form and execution.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering their Oil from the West.

feb9

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 29, 1867.

The general markets continue very dull and devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice. There appears to be a fair volume of business, in the aggregate, but the transactions in almost everything are on an exceedingly limited scale, and, as a consequence, we have but few round lot operations to record. In prices, there are no very important changes, though, generally speaking, the tendency continues downward.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged—but little offering; we continue to quote at $2,10@2,15 for prime Penna and Ohio Red. Oats cannot fairly be quoted above 54@56c on track, or 45@50c, to arrive—sale of 1 car, in elevator, at 54c. Corn is firm and in limited supply; prime Yellow may be fairly quoted at $1,08@$1,07. Rye is quiet and unchanged at $1,20. No movement in Barley; we continue to quote nominally at 90 cents for Spring, and $1@1,10 for fall.

FLOUR—The Flour market continues dull and weak, and, if anything, prices have still further declined. Choice new Spring Wheat brands are now selling at $10, which is a decline of fully one dollar per bbl within a week. Winter Wheat remains unchanged at $10,75@11,25, and fancy brands, $13@14. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7,75@8.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, with a steady demand but unchanged. We now quote at 12¾c for Shoulders; 14½@15½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 21¾c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted firm at 10¾@13½ in tierces, and 13¾@14c in kegs. Mess Pork is quoted at $24@24,50.

GREEN APPLES—Continue excessively dull, and the market is largely overstocked. We continue to quote at $2@2,50 per bbl, for common to prime.

PEACHES—Continue to arrive pretty freely from the east, but the demand keeps up, and as a consequence, prices are maintained—$2,50@3 per box.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for prime fresh pail and firkin Butter, and we can report regular sales at 24@25. Common packed is in good supply and very dull.

SEEDS—Sale of 36 sacks Timothy Seed re, ported at $2,50. The mills are offering but $2,25 for small lots of Flaxseed, but it is probable that a round lot would command $2,40, or even $2,50. Nothing doing in Clover Seed.

EGGS—Fresh packed are in rather better demand, and may be quoted at 18@14c.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged—sales reported at $14 to $18 per ton, according to quality.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged, with regular sales reported at 12½@15c, according to quality.

OIL—Lard Oil is firm but unchanged at 85c for No. 2, and $1,05 for No. 1.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 29, 1867.

CRUDE—The Crude market presents no new characteristics worthy of special notice. There is no apparent improvement to note in the demand, and while the general tone of the trade seems to be in favor of buyers, and against holders, prices, nevertheless, are without quotable change. Sale of 250 bbls, on spot, at 10c, bbls to be returned; 100 "Smith's Ferry" at 8½, and 3000 bbls for all 1867, buyer's option, at 10c. There may have been other transactions, but the above are all we had reported, and as has been the case for some time past, there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. The rates at the headwaters of the Allegheny on Wednesday do not appear to have had any influence on that stream, and the slight hopes entertained of a "bulk rise" are about as distant as ever.

REFINED—There was a decidedly better feeling in the market for bonded oil to-day, which may be attributed to the improved character of the foreign news, as well as to the fact that the first of Sept. is near at hand, and it may be that some "short" sellers will be forced into the market in order to cover their contracts. Sale of 500 bbls, on spot, at 27½c; 800 do do at 28c; 500 for September, buyer's option, at 29c; 500 do same month and option, at same price; 1000 on spot, at 28c, and 500 to be delivered within fifteen days, at 26½c. As will be seen from the above sales, prices are better, the advance both for spot and September, being fully half a cent. There is no excitement, however, and the reasons for the apparent improvement we have already given.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Wightman & Anderson, 150 bbls refined, to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Lockart & Frew, 559 do do, Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Bros., 200 do do to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.

P. Wellenberger & Co., 100 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

McCreery & Beaumont, 115 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM BURGESS DEPOT.

Sterling Oil Works, 169 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. K. Barbour, 5 bbls crude to D. L. Miller, Philadelphia.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 29, 1867.

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE-STOCK EAST.

The shipments of stock East during the week ending August 27th, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	572	3161	9600
N. Y. via Phila	135	.....	139
N. Y. via Allentown	2503	7012	3264
Baltimore	.....	547	.....
Way Stations	2137	135	5264
Totals	5003	10,806	22,267

CATTLE.

The transactions in cattle have again been large this week, but the sales have been restricted mainly to common cattle, as there were but few of any other kind here. Prime fat cattle were in demand at pretty full prices, say from 7 to 7½c—some few droves of extra brought 8c. There is a continued good demand for stock cattle at about last week's prices—say 4@6c for light cows, heifers and steers, and 5@6c for prime feeding cattle, averaging from 1000 to 1200 lbs. Philadelphia buyers took hold pretty freely, though they operated cautiously and generally asked for concessions, compared with last week. There were some few droves bought for New York market—so far as we could learn, there were none shipped to Baltimore. The shipments of stock cattle to the eastern part of the State were again large, and several car loads of light cattle were sent to Philadelphia. Upon the whole, the market was as good as could have been expected under the existing circumstances, and notwithstanding the offerings were large, there were but few left over.

SHEEP.

The Sheep market continues excessively dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand, and what is worse still, there is but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement. The number of buyers in attendance was not up to the usual standard, and with no falling off in the arrivals, and a decreased demand, the market was exceedingly dull, and compared with last week, prices have still further declined. The best fat Sheep, may be fairly quoted at 3½@4c, gross—extra at 4½@5c, and inferior to common 2@3½c. Stock Sheep sold at from $1@2 per head, and very dull; indeed, it is hard to find buyers for this particular grade of Sheep at any price. No quotations in Lambs at these yards this week—sold in Allegheny at $2@3,50 per head.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Avge.	Price.
Hedges & T. to Loyd (stock)		299	94	$3 75
Hedges & T. to Musselman		207	83	4 00
Hedges & T. Pidcock		184	91	3 90 per head
Smith & T. to Hesser		400	83	4 50
Glass & L. to Deitrich		445	96	4 00
Glass & L. to Pancoast		193	92	3 90 per head
Glass & Lafferty to Rawlins		164	99	4 00
Glass & Lafferty to Elmer		202	88	3 86
Glass & Lafferty to Elmer		99	80	3 50
Glass & Lafferty to Pidcock		184	89	3 25
Glass & Lafferty to Ryan		102	91	4 per head

Hogs.

There has been a fair business done in Hogs this week, and with a demand about equal to the supply, prices for prime fat Hogs, if anything, sold at a slight advance, compared with last week. Good Philadelphia Hogs sold in the early part of the week at 7½c—one or two bunches of extra brough 7,65@7,75. To-day, however, the market was less active, and there were no buyers at the prices last noted. New York Hogs sold all the way from 6¼ to 7c, according to quality and condition. Common and inferior Hogs, as has been the case for some time past, continue very dull, and as will be seen by reference to report of sales, one drove of "scalawags" changed hands at 6c.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Avge.	Price
Lafferty to Voter		82	190	$6 55
Coulter to Voter		106	199	6 60
Smith & T. to Voter		200	197	6 50
McClure to Voter		88	229	7 80
Thresher to Voter (rough)		83	220	6 60
Johnson to Voter		110	200	6 60
Coulter to Orr		220	200	6 65
Hedges to Orr		31	189	6 70
Brisbane to Orr		211	199	6 62½
Holser to Orr		81	200	6 60
Orr & Scott to Imhoff		96	240	7 40
Brewer & Noble to Imhoff		88	200	7 65
Brewer & Noble to Imhoff		88	240	7 60
Scott to Imhoff		179	230	7 12
Cargoe to Imhoff		82	235	7 25
Herbst to Imhoff		58	229	7 20
Jones to Imhoff		98	210	7 32½
Needy to Imhoff		41	216	6 65
Gaffron to Imhoff		41	210	6 75
Weaver to Imhoff		47	225	7 35
Adams to Imhoff		46	230	7 50
Orr to Imhoff		59	210	7 00
Myers to Imhoff		70	210	6 90
Myers to Imhoff		9	170	7 37
Hedges & T. to Pidcock		46	175	6 75
Hedges & T. to Halligan		74	160	6 85
Hedges & T. to Halligan		74	160	5 85
Hedges & T. to Pierce		493	115	5 25
Glass & L. to Halligan		60	200	6 75
Glass & Lafferty to Voter		82	180	6 50
Glass & Lafferty to Pierce		127	...	6 50

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE.

Hedges & Taylor sold Pidcock 99 head of poor Texas steers, averaging 900, at 3; 12 head fair Texas cattle to same buyer, at 3½; 19 head mixed stockers, to Hindman, at 5; 18 head cows and heifers, to Mooney & Co., at 5 to 5½; 20 head to Kepliger, fair cattle, at 4,65; 76 head stockers, to Pottiger, at 5¼; 28 head light steers and heifers, off the cars, at 4,90—sold to Krawli; same to same, 20 head, a shade better, off the cars, at 5,10; 25 head, same to same, at 5¼; 70 head fair slippery beef cattle, to Whitmore, at 6,40; 22 head mixed cattle, to Killinger, at 4,40; 19 head to Pottiger, averaging 1000, at 5,75; 54 head stockers, to Todd, at 5¼. Berry & Biddle 22 head stockers at 6¼. Marshall to Mooney & Co. 16 head of pretty good cattle at 7. Styers to Evans 19 head, averaging 1000, at 6¼. Berry & Biddle to Keller 54 head of very good cattle, weighing 58,725, at 6¼. Minnich & Co. to Lerwick 19 head, weighing 20,875, at 6,10. Means to Duffey & Co. 15 head at 6 to 6¼. Wertz to Maynes & Co. 54 head of good cattle, weighing 61,275, at 7,10; same to same 36 head, weighing 38,125, at 5,40. Martin & Scott to McArdle 59 head of prime fat cattle, weighing 71,775, at 7¼. Berry to Lomax 9 head at 6. Berry & Biddle to Berry 23 head stockers at 5¾. Minnich & Co. to H. Miller's head of prime fat cattle at 8. Hadden to same buyer, 24 head at 6¼. Worrell to same buyer, 31 head of prime fat cattle, weighing 41,275, at 8. Biddle & Berry to Pottiger 21 head at 6,15; same to Yingland 18 head at 6¼. Marvin to Aull & Co. 18 head at 5,50 to 6,50. Berry & Biddle to Evans 45 head at 6,75—weighing 50,825. Hedges & Smith to Todd 54 head stockers at 5¾. Wilson to Whitmore 20 head stockers at 5¾. Smith & Talmage to Baker 18 head at 5,20. Sturgeon & Frew to Mooney 37 head at 5¾. Phillips to Hilderbrand 14 head of fat cattle at 6,20. Elliott to Mooney 22 head at 5½. Shields to Maynes & Co. 33 head good fat cattle, weighing 40,400, at 7,10. Howard to Everson 20 head at 6¾. Campbell to Patton 20 head at 5½. Marwin to West 18 head stockers at 5¾. Heskett to McArdle 18 head fat cattle at 7¾. Howard to Weisinger 18 head at 6¼. Bishop to McArdle 12 head bulls at 3. Berry & Biddle to Hilderbrand 38 head, weighing 41,500, at 6,60. Aull & Co. to Patton 18 head stockers at 5¾. Berry & Biddle to Landis 36 head at 6,75—weighing 38,850; same to same 18 head at 6¾. Marwin to Zink & Co. 18 head at 6¼. Smith & Talmage to Gheen & Everson 18 head at 6¾. Phillips to Hahn 32 head of prime fat cattle, weighing 43,525, at 7,40. Messenger, Gillett & Co. to Diller 30 head at 5,85. Voter to Kelly 40 head stockers at 6,70. Smith & Talmage to Gheen & Co. 16 head prime fat cattle at 7¾; same to Marks, 6 head at 8¼. Smith & Talmage to Chicago at 5,05. Campbell to Todd 73 head, weighing 81,725, at 6¾. Smith & Talmage to Landis 21 head, weighing 24,700, at 6¾; same to same, 23 head at 5¾; same to S. A. Crevil 18 head at 6¾. Payne & Workman 22 head at 8¼. Browning to Aull 10 head at 6¾. Maypole to Althouse 40 head at 5,50. Campbell to West 38 head at 5,65@5¾; same to same, 44 head at 5,68@. Franklin to Klemen 50 head, weighing 63,475, at 6¾. W. Hedges to C. Miller 29 head stockers at 6¼. Smith & Talmage to Marks 37 head at 6,40. Smith & Talmage to Rothchilds 23 head—price not given. Evans & Sarger 18 head at 7. Glass & Lafferty to Patton 34 head pretty good steers at 6,35.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 29.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales of 897 bales at 27c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 23,002 barrels and 2800 bags; the market is dull, heavy and 20@30 lower; sales of 9,400 barrels at $9,75@7,75 for superfine, State and western; $10,65@12,75 for choice do; $8,40@10,40 for shipping brands, closing at $9,50 for trade brands, and $9@14 for new St. Louis. Southern flour easier; sales of 150 barrels at $8,60@11. Rye flour dull and lower; sales of 250 barrels at $8,80@7,75. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of 450 barrels of old in bond at $2,40. Corn; receipts 216,210 bus; the market is dull and favors buyers; sales of 20,800 bush at $1,39 for amber Michigan and $2,00@2,30 for amber southern; $2,42½ for white Genesee, and $2,45 for extra white Michigan. Rye a shade firmer; sales of 2,500 bu at $1,40 for inferior western; $1,56 for @57 for State. Barley quoted nominally—receipts, 174 944 bush—fairly active and le higher; sales 122,000 bush at $1,12@1,13 for New York and Western; $1,05@1,10 for Canada; $1,13@1,14 for White Western. Oats—receipts, 21,177 bush—firmer; sales 31,000 bush at 69@70c for old Western, 68@69c for new Southern, and 75@80c for new Ohio. Rice nominal. Coffee steady but quiet. Sugar firm; sales 800 bbls at 11¾@12 for Cuba, 11¾@12¾ for Porto Rico. Molasses dull at 65@66c; sales of 300 bbls Cuba Muscovado. Hops quiet and unchanged. Petroleum—Crude dull at 12½c. Refined quiet but firmer; sales of 1,000 bbls at 28c. Pork heavy and lower; sales 5,100 bbls at $23@23,50 for New Mess, closing at $23,50. Beef firm; sales of 125 bbls. Beef Hams dull. Bacon firm and quiet; sales of 70,000 pounds Rough Sides at 12@12½c for small lots; Cumberland at 12¾c. Cut Meats firm; sales of 150 pags at 11¾@12½c for Shoulders. Lard steady; sales of 875 bbls at 12½@13c. Butter steady, at 11@23c for Ohio. Cheese unchanged. Freights to Liverpool dull; 15,000 bush or more at 6½d per steamer, 4d.

LATER, 5 P. M.—Flour closed dull and heavy and 15@20 lower. Wheat quiet and nominally in buyers' favor. Rye scarce and steady at $1,45 for Western. Oats firm at 70c for Old Western, and 75@80 for New Ohio. Corn dull, at $1,10@1,12, for good to prime New Mixed Western, $1,06 for Southern do. Pork firmer; sales of 750 bbls Mess at $24,15 cash, closing with buyers at $23,50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats firm and in fair demand. Bacon steady; sales of 13c@13½c for Steam, 13½@14c for Kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Flour firm and unchanged; sales of 500 bbls, on spot, at 27½c; 800 do do at 28c; 500 for September, buyer's option, at 29c; 500 do same month and option, at same price; 1000 on spot, at 28c, and 500 to be delivered within fifteen days, at 26½c. As will be seen from the above sales, prices are better, the advance both for spot and September, being fully half a cent. There is no excitement, however, and the reasons for the apparent improvement we have already given.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Wightman & Anderson, 150 bbls refined, to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Lockart & Frew, 559 do do, Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Bros., 200 do do to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.

P. Wellenberger & Co., 100 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

McCreery & Beaumont, 115 do do to W.P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM BURGESS DEPOT.

Sterling Oil Works, 169 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. K. Barbour, 5 bbls crude to D. L. Miller, Philadelphia.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Weather cloudy and cool. Flour firm and active; spring extra, $8@10,50. Spring wheat active and 2@3c higher; sales No. 1 at $1,75@1,76; No. 2 $1,62@1,64 closing at $1,76@ for No. 1, and $1,62@1,63 for No. 2. Winter quiet and firm; No. 1 red $2,05, and No. 2 do $2. Corn moderately active; No. 1 ¼c higher, and No. 2 2@3c higher; sales No. 1 at 86@86½c, and No. 2 at 83@84c. Oats closed steady, at 44c. Rye firm and active and 6c higher; sales No. 1 at $1,03@1,04 and No. 2 at $1@1,01, closing at the outside. Barley active, and 2@3c higher; sales No. 1 at $1,10. Mess pork dull and unsettled, at $23,50. Lard more active, at 12¾. Receipts—7,000 bbls flour, 127,000 bu wheat, 14,000 bu corn, 125,000 bu oats. Shipments—10,000 bbls flour, 109,000 bu wheat, 200,000 bu corn, 17,000 bu oats. Freights steady; corn 6c and oats 5c to Buffalo.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 29.—The heavy rain storm seriously interfered with active trade, still a good business is being transacted, and prices are generally firm; some styles, in fact, are firmer, such as Oriental Prints, which were sold largely ahead at 14c, are now advanced 1c. The Delaine market of Prints are in good request at 15@16c. Wool Delaines are selling at 45c, and fine Woolens are in novel and fancy styles, and much sought after, both for cloaking and men's wear, at $2,25@3,00 for narrow, and $4,50@6,00 for double width. Cotton mixtures, but inferior Woolens are only moving slowly and at lower prices. Plain and colored styles of Cottons are firm and in good request.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Hemp firm and unchanged. Hemp inactive at 28c; no quotable change. Flour steady and quiet at $8,00@8,50 for extra family; $9,00@9,50 for double extra; $11,00@11,75 for treble do., and $12,00@12,50 for choice. Wheat heavy and a little irregular, but not quotably changed; sales of 5,000 bush at 15@16c; clear rib, 16½@17. Mess Pork, $24,50 for western. Whisky nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—Petroleum is quiet and steady, at 28c for refined. Flour in improved demand, and 500 bbls spring extras at $12,50. Wheat dull; 2,000 bush red at $2,37@2,50. Rye at $1,70. Corn steady; mixed western at $1,22. Oats dull at 60@65c. Whisky nominal.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, August 29.—Cotton quiet at 23½@25c. Flour—Superfine, $7,50@8,25. Corn—White range, $1,10@1,15. Oats, 60@70c. Hay, $30@35. Pork, $35. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½@14c; clear sides, 17@17½c. Lard, 13½@14c. Hams, 21@23c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Beef cattle dull and 25c lower, at $6,12½@6,75 for fair to good shipping. Hogs active and firm, at $6,10@6,70 for good to choice. Sheep dull and droopping. Receipts—3,200 hogs,

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 141¾@141¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 29, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy and steady, at 6@6c on call. Sterling firm, at 109¾@109½. Gold a trifle lower, opening at 140¾ and closing at 141¾@141¾. Exports to-day were: $27,425.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks a shade better. Coupons '81, 111½; do '62, 114½; do '64, 109½; do '65 110¾; do new, 108¾; August 7-30s, 108; June and July, 107¾.

STOCKS.

Stocks are quiet and without material change.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Canton Co. 47, Cumberland 33¾, Wells, Fargo & Co. 66¾@66¾, American 72@73¾, Adams 34@34½, United States 73½, Merchants Union 10½, Quicksilver 27¾@28, Mariposa 10¾@11, Pacific Mail 143¾@143½, Atlantic Mail 113@113½, Western Union 42¾@43, New York Central 104¾@105, Erie 69¾@69¾, Hudson 124¼@124¾, Reading 100¾@100¾, Ohio Certificates 27@27¼, Wabash 48@49, Rock Island 103, Northwestern 64¾@64¾, Preferred 69¾@69¾, Fort Wayne 104¾@104¾, Missouri Sixes 103¾@103¾, new Tennessees 65¾.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares dull and steady. Gregory 620; Midas 735@745; Harmon 905; Edgo Hill 50, Corydon 170@175; Eldorado 220; Quartz Hill 170; Imhoff Rim Petroleum 525.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury were $1,507,859. Payments, $10,068,560; balance $121,422,419.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, August 29.—Flour in moderate request; sales of 1,000 barrels of Chicago at $10,00@10,75 for amber and $11,50@12,00 for white. Wheat in fair inquiry; buyers holding off; sales of 7,000 bush No. 3 Chicago at $1,77@2,55. Corn inanimate; buyers holding off; small sales at $1@1,01 for western. Oats unsettled; sales of small lots of western and Ohio at 55½@56c; also 20,000 bush of western to arrive at 56c. Rye; small sales at $1,25. Mess Pork, Lard and Highwines unchanged. Receipts—Oats 62,000 bush; Rye 11,000 bush; wheat 64,000 bush; corn 44,000 bush; flour 6,300 barrels. Shipments—Wheat 61,000 bush; corn 10,300 bush; oats 117,000 bush. Freights weak; wheat 16 bush; corn 13 bush; oats 8½ bush, to New York.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Cotton is dull with sales of 500 bales low middlings at 26c. Receipts 31 bales; no exports. Sugar and Molasses are nominally unchanged. Flour is dull at $9 for superfine, and $12,50@14 for choice. Corn is firm at $1,25. Oats drooping and closed at 80c. Lard is firm and unchanged. Pork is firm and held at an advance of 50c. Bacon: shoulders, 13¾c; clear sides, 17½c. The supply of bacon is light. Gold, 141¾@141¾. Sterling, 45@155¾. New York Exchange, ½c premium.

Oswego Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, August 29.—Corn in good demand; sales of 1,500 bbls at $10,00@10,50 for No. 1 spring. Wheat; no sales above car lots. Barley; No. 1 Canada, 1,200 bus at $1,36 for No. 2 Illinois. Oats quiet. Canal Freights firm; wheat 10½c, corn 8½c to New York. Lake imports—Flour 1,500 bbls; barley. Canal exports 30,000 bus corn.

Albany Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, August 29.—Market for cattle for the week 5,400, and mostly of better quality than last week; prices 1@2c higher on live weights; sales 4,000 at 9@10c; Veals is dull at $1,75 for No 1; $1,62 for No 2; $1,51 for No 3; $1,30 for rejected. Oats firm at 44@46 for No. 1. Corn is dull at 92c for No 1 old. Freights are firm; wheat to Buffalo 7½c, corn 6½c, oats 6c; to Oswego 12½c. Receipts—800 barrels flour; 35,500 bushels wheat; 7,000 bushels oats, and 7,000 bushels corn. Shipments—1,000 barrels flour; 26,000 bushels wheat; 100 bushels oats, and 700 bushels corn.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—Sales of 206 hhds of leaf Tobacco; logs advanced 4@7c; leaf 7@7,29 for Lafitte Queen and Hart county leaf. Flour dull at $7@11,00. Wheat unsettled at $2@2,15. Corn delivered at $1,09. Rye $1,15. Oats 50@56c in bulk. New Orleans Sugar 15@15½c; refined advanced ½c. Cotton 34@29½c. Yarns declined 1 cent. Mess pork 25½c. Lard 13¾c. Hams 20½c packed. Whiskey in demand at 30c.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, August 29.—Coffee is dull. Flour is dull. Wheat is firmer at $2,20@2,35 for Red. Corn is lower, at $1,10@1,12 for mixed yellow. Oats firm, at 60@66c. Bulk Shoulders, 13½c; sides, 15c. Bacon shoulders, 13½@14c; sides, 15½@16c; clear rib, 16½@17. Mess Pork, $24,50 for western. Whisky nominal.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—Petroleum is quiet and steady, at 28c for refined. Flour in improved demand, and 500 bbls spring extras at $12,50. Wheat dull; 2,000 bush red at $2,37@2,50. Rye at $1,70. Corn steady; mixed western at $1,22. Oats dull at 60@65c. Whisky nominal.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, August 29.—Flour—receipts, 4,315 bbls; sales of 14 bbls white at $11. Wheat—receipts, 20,250 bu; the market very firm; winter advanced 7@8c; sales of white Michigan at $2,26; Amber do, $2,05@2,06; No. 1 spring $1,75; No. 2 spring $1,67. Corn—receipts, 1,345 bu; the market is dull better; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1,03; No. 2 do 99½. Oats—receipts, 14,700 bu; the market is about 2c better; sales of No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 48